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Weather Forecast for Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Pair weather; southerly winds. For Kanses and Nebraska: Fair weather; southerly becoming variable. For Missouri: Generally fair: southerly winds.

THE ARMY AND NAVY INITED.

of troopships and its escorts, numbering forty-nine vessels, arrived off Santiago, making a conjunction with Admiral Sampson's formidable fleet of warships. Thus, for the first time since the war began, an effective union has been made between the naval and land forces of the United States. General Shafter went into immediate consultation with Admiral Sampson, and doubtless plans for the landing of the army of 16,000 soldiers are now well under

The successful voyage of the troop fleet is a matter for general congratulation. After long delays on land and several anhalf hundred ships or the loss of a man out | Populist sources that times have been of the thousands on board, reached its growing better. Though rejuctantly made was escaped, and our first army of Cuban ables the discussion to start from a com-

Not the least significant phase of the present situation at Santiago is that General Garcia, who had crossed the island with an army of 3,000 insurgents, spent Sunday on the flagship New York, in conferonce with Admiral Sampson, perfecting plans for the co-operation of the insurgent forces. A landing has already been made and a base of operations established at Guantanamo within easy reach of Santiago. Thus all the forces that can be brought to bear upon this, the first Spanish stronghold in Cuba to be attacked, are in readiness and eager for the fray, with the way well prepared by the American fleet and the insurgents. Under such favorable conditions it ought not to require many days to achieve a signal victory over the Spaniards. News of operations from this time forward will be awaited with intense interest.

BE PAIR TO PRANCE.

The war news being a little slack these days, certain exteemed contemporaries are commenting rather gloomily on the downfall of the Meline ministry in France, and

One thing can be said for such utterances-They are easy to make. The English and German editors have hanged their French harps on the willow trees so often and wept over the republic's fall, that all the Yankee, when moved to write that sort of thing, has to do is to unlimber his memory and give his intellect a rest. But the facility of this kind of prognostica-

It is unfair and wrong for Americans to be slurring the stability and genuineness of French republicanism, even if we have all felt hurt over France's sympathy with Spain, and forbidden our wives and sweet hearts to wear thousand dollar French Let us be quiet to Johnny Crapaud.

The downfail of a French ministry no more means the failure of French institutions than the opening of the safety valve threatens the explosion of boilers. Like that, it only indicates the presence of a force that would be dangerous if confined and so is escaping in a manner foreseer and provided for. The French people want a change. They are getting it, What is there in that to alarm an American?

France had her Boulanger, and the republic outlived him. She had her Panama scandal, and survived. These were severe tests of the republic's structural strength, and republican America ought to see in their outcome the promise of long life to the present order. Vive la France!

THE CASE OF HORSON.

Since the beginning of the present war, and for some time preceding hostilities, for that matter, Spain has assiduously courted the favor of Europe. Many of her movements seem to have been designed more for effect upon the Continental powers than for their relation to military achievements, She has persistently protested her high mindedness and has lost no opportunity to point out and elaborate, and sometimes wholly misrepresent, incidents of seeming

irregularity in American procedure. The refusal to exchange Hobson and his men is the first defiant sacrifice of whatever advantage there might be in making a chivalrous play. Admiral Cervera, in recognizing the bravery of our men and in proposing an exchange, pursued military usage and observed immediate Spanish precedent, and had Blanco and the Madrid authorities sustained the admiral, Spain would have gained a sympathetic ad-

To hold these prisoners as hostages to use them as shields for Morro castle is rifice the respect of fair fighters the world over. Even to hold them with prope protection and to refuse all negotiations for exchange is such a violation of mili tury custom-though not of military lawas to bring discredit upon the Spanish au-

There has very properly been some alarm es to the safety of Hobson and his crew. But it is hard to believe that even Spain would deliberately allow harm to come to these prisoners, especially after their escape from the explosion of the Merrimac had been formally acknowledged. There are, no doubt, many Spaniards who would willingly put an end to the prisoners' lives. but the men in authority could not afford to permit such a stain upon the nation's henor, for even Spain has some honor left. make raids into the enemy's country, but | Parsons is not a dreamy reformer who

indifferent to the opinion of the powers this plan in 1896. than she was wont to be, and this indiffershe can not expect help from that source.

A POPULIST EXPLANATION. Some of the Populist newspapers in the Fourth Kansas district are trying to explain away the ridiculous platform adopted by the Populist congressional convention at Emporia. They say that in declaring the gold standard and the Republican administration had proven powerless to improve business and the condition of the farm and laboring classes the platform did not intend to deny that such improvements had taken place, but only to deny that the Republicans were entitled to credit for it. This explanation is very tardy, and it also is very thin and fragile. Undoubtedly the Populist convention intended to say just what it did say-that there had been no improvement in affairs since the inauguration of President McKinley. This is made clear by the fact that from the beginning the Populist leaders have denied the existence of better times. With brazen audacity they have attempted to make the rank and file of Populism disbelieve the evidence of their own eyes and their own pocketbooks. Their papers have been almost silent upon the growth of business. At noon on Monday the American fleet while loudly proclaiming every little commercial failure. The editors barred from their market columns the reports which showed the steady rise in wheat and corn and beef, and yet they seized upon every full in advancing prices to shout the failure of Republicanism. They went to the workmen, who for the first time in four years had found steady work at living wages, and in solemn tones assured them that their lot was growing worse. In season and out of season they kept up the

plain opposition to common sense. But whatever may be our opinion to the intent of this Emporia convention. noying postponements even after many of it is most gratifying to find these explanathe soldiers had embarked, the fleet put to tions in the Populist press. They form sea and without a mishap to one of the the first authoritative admission from destination. The danger of tropical storms the admission is an important one. It eninvasion will soon be lined up for attack mon ground. Hitherto the Populist has said. "There is no improvement in American affairs and therefore you have nothing to claim." Now he agrees with the Republican that improvement has taken place and the difference narrows to a question of the cause. On this ground the Republican is ready to meet him and will chance the decision without a fear or doubt.

When a doctor cures a sick man after all the other doctors have given him up it is pretty generally conceded that the doctor knows his business. And when the same doctor has cured the same patient time after time from the same illness the whole neighborhood is sure to accept him as master of his profession. Yet somewhere in the vicinity is certain to be an old woman who will sniff the doctor's bottles and wag her knowing head and declare that because she does not understand his prescriptions the patient recovered only by good luck. Does not this homely parallel fit the case of Populism? Is not Populism the old woman of the neighborhood who, failing to understand the doctor's treatment, wants him sent about his business while she doses the sick man with "yarbs" prophesying trouble ahead for the re- and tea? Is it not a fact that every time thirty years old Dr. Republicanism has seen called to set its system right again? And hasn't his medicine always accomplished a cure? And is he to blame because the old woman, with her socialistic pills and her hoodoo charms, cannot understand the treatment?

We fear the task is too long and thankless to attempt to explain to the Fourth district Populists why the Republican party is entitled to claim the credit for again putting the United States on the high road to prosperity. Until they get themselves out of the jaundiced condition which at present afflicts their mental organism they will no be able to assimilate either facts or argument. In the meantime we wish them well and hope they will enjoy to the fullest all the misery they can get out of the present flourishing condition of their country, their state, their district and their own personal

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Ice is \$30 a ton at Cape Haytlen. That is even higher than is paid in this country by the man who has a lump delivered on

We trust the esteemed Pall Mall Gazette will not omit to let us know when the European powers have concluded peace be-

It is said that the weather at Santiago is so hot that an uncorking of Captain Bob Evans' vocabulary makes no perceptible in-

Probably owing to the war excitement the people of this country have neglected to rise up en masse and beseech Mr. Richard Mansfield to reconsider.

Why does Governor Stephens trouble himself to explain one little point in his official conduct when there is so much that is unexplained and unexplainable?

When the Populist leaders come to sound the Kansas people on the subject of social. ism they will find that the Topeka platform is an egregious and fatal blunder,

Enterprising young men interested in the improvement of the city might assist in the war on weeds by taking some of the eligible young widows off of the market.

In order to wake up the people of Spain to a realizing sense of their true condition it may be necessary to send the Vesuvius over to drop a few guncotton hints among

There was an extraordinary and unaccountable omission in the report of the Vesuvius' exploit. Nothing was said about the officers and men being "perfectly

the formidableness of that Cadiz fleet is for publication only. The collection of rotten old tubs is not even fit to float, let In view of her repeated protestations of friendship we may have to conclude that

There is no longer reason to doubt that

troops to Manila to help us out in case we need assistance. Colonel Bryan believes it is all right to

Germany is sending those warships and

However, the retention of Hobson is an evi- that it is wrong to hold any of it. It will has been allured by the vanishing illusdence that that country has grown more be remembered that Colonel Bryan pursued

Colonel Roosevelt's rough riders fortunence is doubtless due to the conclusion that | ately were not put to the test of riding rough seas in transit. They will soon be or terra firma, offering six months' pay for good broncos

> If it is true, as reported, that the sunken Merrimac does not obstruct the channel, the fact in no way lessens the heroism of Hobson and his companions. Their peril was as great as if the undertaking had been completely successful.

KANSAS TOPICS.

At last a blight has been discovered upo the fair record of Governor Stanley. He once ran for office in Jefferson county or the same ticket with John F. Willetts.

From George Clark, secretary of state F. D. Coburn says he was at Hutchinson two days and spent \$5.75. We were there three days and a half and spent \$19, bu

If anyone judges that the Washington au an intelligent regard to official fitness let him read the following from the Wichlia Eagle: One Wichita man tried to get a staff appointment from the war department, and after much figuring the government offered him the position of spy.

When the news of Stanley's nomination reached Camp Thomas the Wichita com pany turned out and held a ratification meeting attended by every member, and it yelled themselves hoarse. By the time the ides of November roll around the Populists will be sorry that they had any ideas about

It is related by the Wichita Eagle that ince Stanley's nomination a lot of the lo cal politicians have loined his Sunday chool. The rest of the state will regard this as a breach of that Wichita no that no local politician would ask Stanley calamity wail regardless of facts and in for anything.

> A lot of Populist papers of Kansas are banks of the state \$17.425 a year by securing a reduction of the taxes imposed by the war revenue bill. It is a surprising thing, to say the least, to find Populists displaying such a friendly feeling toward the mone power, but the boast is a false one, jus the same. The war revenue bill was prepared and adopted by the Republican ority in congress, and Senator Harris did rot even vote for it.

Mrs. John F. Gregory, editor and mana ger of that handsome Kansas City publicaion, Kings and Queens of the Range, an nounces the establishment of a Kansas department in her magazine, which will be conducted by Mrs. Lucile Baker, who is best known to Kansas newspaperdom as 'Becky Sharp." Mrs. Baker thoroughly knows her business and has a wide circle of Kansas acquaintances who will be inerested in her work

The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Ewing Herbert and Miss Grace Nye, at Hiawatha, June 29, is followed by the wed ling cards of another bright Kansas news paper man in the person of Mr. Harmon Wilson, of the editorial force of the Topeka Capital, who will espouse Miss Topsey Campbell at Bull City, June 28. Mr. Her pert is receiving the warm congratulations of his editorial brethren everywhere though they cannot forego the opportunity for a pleasantry in the form of a tion that he ought to have married ten years ago. This is a criticism which can not be laid at the door of Mr. Wilson, however. He has not yet reached his 25th birthday, and he declares that he made definite arrangements with the very first girl that would consider them. Both of these gentlemen will make most exemplary hus-Mr. Herbert has no bad habits, and Mr. Wilson is the victim of but one. However, he has sold his saxaphone and given

Willing-to-do-the - fair-thing-by-the -dead item from the Sharon Springs Times: "On the back of a marble slab, used in this office for an inkstand, is the following in-Jos. Robnett, born Feb. 18, 1788, died Oct. 14, 1853," We deny having anything to do with robbing graveyards, but if any of Joseph's folks will call around we will gladly return to them this tribute to

his memory." This reminds us of the manner in which tombstone maker in Lawrence once obtained revenge on a family whose members had wronged him. The family had ordered a shaft for the deceased husband and father, on which was engraved, after the name and date: "In memory of father." The tombstone man refused shaft until he had been paid for his work, and the family refused or were unable t pay. After the lapse of a year the tomb stone man set the shaft up as a post in front of a woodyard, but before doing so he chiseled the following beneath the other inscription; "Also in memory of an unpaid bill."

The Populist papers are giving Webb Mc-Nall the credit for discovering or inventing the theory of state insurance. If McNall claims the questionable honor he is a base imposter. In his first message to the Kansas legislature, in 1894, Governor Lewelling offered the following recommendation:

"But why should not the state, through its insurance department, provide safe and punctual insurance for the people? The insurance department might be used by such persons as choose to use it for the purpose of mutual insurance. It could be done without any cost to the state, and the insured would be at no risk of speculation of officers of a corporation. A bureau in the department could be readily supported out of the fees, and county clerks and township trustees could act as local agents. A justice of the peace in the immediate locality could investigate every loss and transmit its report to the insurance department, which could make an assessment, as fraternal societies do in case of death, and transmit the proceed at

The people of Kansas probably have no appreciation of the rotten stuff which is taught at the state agricultural college in the department of political economy, because they have no opportunity to hear the lectures delivered by Will, Parsons and others of the galaxy of socialists who have that institution in charge. Once in a while, however, the people are given a chance to know something of the views held by these false teachers, as was the case when Professor Parsons appeared before the teachers' institute of Wabaunsee county to deliver an address on "Education." This was last week, and from the published ac-Parsons is little short of being a full-

fledged anaychist. He started off by declaring that the far-mers and working people of the United States were in poverty and slavery, made so and held so by the tyranny of the corporations. The conditions in America, he said, were almost identical with those in France at the time of the revolution, and a more than intimated that the time was now ripe for an American revolution. He denounced the American courts as un-speakably corrupt, and assailed our coun-try's institutions in a number of other directions. He declared for woman suffrage. the initiative and reservedum, and govern ment ownership of nearly everything. "Socialism is surely coming." said he, "perhaps peaceably through the ballot; if not, through builets and revolution." The only reference he made to his topic. "Eduwas when he declared it to be the solemn duty of Kansas teachers to implant the doctrines of socialism and revolution in the minds of all their pupils

lons of socialism. He is a keen and highly educated man who ought to know the true from the false. His declaration that the conditions in America are similar to those in France at the date of the revolution shows how ready he is to violate truth and history. The conditions in America and in revolutionary France are so entirely dissimilar that no comparison is to be made between them. There were two prime causes for the French revolution, neither of which can be found existent here. The first was a denial of the voting privilege to the "third estate." The second was the escape of the nobility and the clergy from paying taxes, while the king and these wo classes owned nearly three-fourths of the land. Are conditions in America simi lar to these? Here, where there is no king, no nobility, no clergy, at least in the sense of being a privileged class; where the great majority of the farms are owned by those who work them; where one man's vote is as potent as another's; where majority of the people say at all times and is often as they please what laws shall govern their well being here, we say, there are no conditions which in the remotest way approach the circumstances of revolutionary France. Men of the Par sions stripe know this. They are inspired by a hatred of American institutions key do not hesitate to misrepresent. They want blood, riot and an overtumbling o our form of government. They are not seckers after a better way. They are an

MISSOURI POINTS.

An overworked Clinton county farmer s gathering a ten-acre corn crop on his lace near Cameron that lack of time and opportunity prevented him from harvest ing last fall.

Colonel Corby, who commands the Fourth regiment, is likely to have his son, Sidney, under him as a second lieu-tenant in the Warrensburg company. The young man has been offered the appoint ment.

A fireworks bombardment of Morro cas le is to take place in several enterprising Northwest Missouri towns on the Fourth of July, regardless of whether Hobson and his gallant Merrimac crew shall have been exchanged or not.

Editor Mary Parsons, of the Bolckow Herald, is said to have received assurances that her name is on the slate for appointment as an army nurse, and that she will pe called into active duty as soon as there s need for her services.

Sedalia may turn up its nose at Jeffer son city over the decrease in the latter' postoffice business, but when it reads the announcement of the proposed doubling of the capacity of the brewery at the capi tal-that's another story.

Mrs. Gooden, who died at her home Thayer a few days ago at the age of nearly 104, was without question the oldest per son in that region if not in the entire state She was a native of West Virginia, but had lived in Missouri a great many years.

W. A. Clark, owner of a fabulously rich copper mine in Montana from which \$7,000-00 worth of ore has already been taken, taught a country school at Georgetown, little Pettis county village, in the early 60s, and married a Missouri girl while

The announcement by a Northwest Mis souri paper that "there will be oceans of blackberries this summer" is of particular ly pleasurable import to the numerous con tingent that looks forward with delight to the prospect of being able to go up against a wave of jam this fall.

Ex-state Senator Kennish's brother, Edward C., editor of the Maitland Herald, is credited by an esteemed contemporar with a determination to break into a uni form and chase the bubble reputation a the cannon's mouth or any other old place in the scrap that seems to promise well

friends at his home in Nodaway county last week. Business has fallen off fully 25 per cent in Helena, Mr. Jacquemin says, owing to the departure on the Manila expedition of so large a proportion of the male population of the city.

Miss Anna Maud McGowan, one of Ne vada's prettiest maidens, has been named as lady sponsor to represent Missouri at ans in Atlanta next month. Miss McGowan will be accompanied by fifteen maids of honor, one for each of the state's con-

gressional districts. We are in receipt of a letter from a Kansas City subscriber, the Columbia Herald says, who states she is "a widow, aged 56 years," and desires to marry "a gentleman of means who is neat and smart." requests that we send to her the address of a number of Boone county citizens answering this description. We must decline The Herald is not conducting a matrimo such a spirit of love that all its reader are matrimonially tempted, but further than that we can not go. Nor would we undertake to make selection of the bes from the hundreds of gentlemen in Boone county answering the widow's description Where all are so "neat and smart" the

choice would be too difficult. "Maybe it would interest you to know low we cat. I will give a brief description," writes one of Missouri's soldier boys from Chickamauga to a friend a "Each one is equipped with a plate, cup, a knife, fork and spoon. Our cook tent has a table running around on side of it. When mess call sounds we fall in line with our dishes and march in single file past the table. The cooks stand be hind the table and dish out the grub. Ondishes meat, tomatoes or gravy, or what other ration we may have; another hands out the hard(ack or "punk" (bread), and another the coffee; Then our quartermaster gives us about a grain of sugar. as one draws his ration he makes himself scarce. Most all of us eat our grub nea the cook tent. After our meals we wash ur dishes in a pan of water provided for that purpose."

"There are communities in Missouri," as erts one of the ablest Democratic papers in the state, "where political contests have rupted social relations, have disturbed bus iness and have even invaded the sacred precincts of the church. This is all wrong. Politics should receive serious and earnest attention. As the science of government it merits the deep interest of all the gov erned. But to permit a difference regarding the selection of a candidate for a cer tain office or the adoption of a particular or business associates is the height of absurdity. This is a free country. All have the right to think and vote as they please Vor does it make a man a better merchant because he votes as you do or add to th value of the goods he sells us to have his political opinions like yours. The line of separation should be drawn closely. Keep colitics out of religion, business and so cie'v. Boycotting for opinion's sake has no place in a republic."

"O. D. Jones is so ashamed of making a fool of himself about an English flag at the university that he is out in a long printed lefter to excuse himself," says General Rice, in the Sedalia Capital. "Mr General race, in Jones somehow learned a word that he concluded would do to make a play on— 'angloman ac'—and he finally concluded 'angloman ac'—and he finally concluded that every man in Missouri that does not agree with him is an anglomaniac. He wrote us a letter for publication in which he made the same charge against us, be-cause we citicised his foolishness. An cause we criticised his foolishness. An anglomanism is a person belonging to another county who imitates whatever

English.' Mr. Jones ought to explain what Missourians are trying to imitate things in England and state what they are. Raising a flag did not imitate any thing. Jones' tirades now grow more mournful every verse. Like the man stuck in the quicksand, every effort he makes he sinks deeper. So with Jones; every letter he writes he sinks deeper 'nto nonsense. It is a disgrace to Missouri and to the state university to have driveling ignoramus a curator, and it is disgrace to the governor to have ever ap-pointed such a man to such a position."

A Tale That Is Told

From the Philadelphia Press.

The returns from the Oregon election are not all in yet, but they are complete enough to show the remarkable change which has taken place among the farmers of that state since 1896. To illustrate this change the Portlad Oregonian selects six agricul tural counties and compares their vote in the recent election with the vote they polled two years ago.

Counties.	Bryan, M	Bryan, McKinley,	
Baker	1,549	917	
Coos	1,552	1,100	
Jackson	2,362	1,38	
Josephine	2,081	1,855	
Umatilla	2.134	1,383	
	1,189	84	
Total	11.187	7,41	

Bryan had a plurality of 3,774, a large parality in a total vote of 18,600, and a de cisive indication of how strong free silver was among the farmers of that neighbor Poor crops and low prices had made them susceptible to the arguments of demagogues. The "crime of '73," they were led to believe, was the cause of all their woes, and that these could be cured only by a restoration of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold. While laboring under that delusion they gave Mr. Bryan

plurality of 3,774. Two years, however, have wrought change. Wheat has gone up in price, while silver has continued to fall in value. The argument that they were inseparable has no longer any force. The first test of how sentiment had been affected came last week Monday. The following is the vote then cast in these same six counties for Geer, the Republican, and King, the fusion can-

Counties.	Geer.	King.
Baker	1,148	1,375
Coos	SOR	952
Jackson	1,230	1.057
Umatilla	1,657	1,016
Union	1.567	1,415
Jesephine	825	876
Total Control	7 775	7 021

The vote is not official, but little change rill be made in the relative strength of the two candidates. It shows that the Popu lost in six counties over 4,000 votes and instead of having a plurality of 3.77 they are in a minority of 314. There could be no more significant proof of this change in Oregon than this gives. And it is likely to be repeated in nearly every state west of the Missouri river.

A Fourth of July Suggestion. rom the Chicago News,

A reader writes making a suggestion that is timely, sensible and patriotic-namely, that on the coming anniversary of our national independence the people should contribute one-half the money they intend to spend for fireworks to the "Soldiers' Famllies Fund.

Very few people, perhaps, are aware of the extent of destitution and suffering caused by the sudden withdrawal of hus bands and sons from gainful occupations to answer their country's call for defenders. The mothers, wives and children of thes men must be provided for by a grateful and patriotic people. The \$13 per month of the private soldier, even if all of it were devoted to the family at home, is not sufficient for the necessities of life, to make matters worse the state and nation have been culpably dilatory in paying the soldier's pittance.

The Army and Navy League, with headquarters at 410 Masonic building, is spedly looking after the welfare of the des titute families of men who, on the tented field or on the decks of American war-ships, are unholding the cause of freedom but the privilege of those who remain at home to see that the families of these gallant men do not suffer. As our correspondent suggests. "the unused fireworks will all be needed later on to celebrate the fall of Havana and the triumphant ending of the war." When that time comes, sooner or later, then let the bells ring out from every steeple and rockets light up the sky. In the meantime, however, more patriotic and pressing duty is at hand. To burn up nundreds and thousands of dollars on the Fourth of July in firecrackers and rockets, while the wives and mothers and children of our soldiers and sailors are in need of the necessities of life, would be neither sensible nor patriotic. Parents should teach their children the giory of self-sac rifice for country and should emulate it usually spent on the noisy celebration of the Fourth to the noble purpose of reliev ing the destitute families of the nation's

Russia Likes Our Manufactures.

The locomotives that will go screaming cross the vast steppes on the trans-Siberian railway will be American locomotives. Ambassador Hitchcock writes from St. Petersburg that the czar's goverrment has just sent to the Baldwin locomotive works of Philadelphia an order railway, making a total of eighty for that railway, and a grand total of 138 locomo-tives of the same make sold to Russian railways within the last six months. That is a sample of how the United States is now opening up in Asia and Eastern Europe. The imperial Russian government has also awarded the Westinghouse company a contract of nearly \$5,000,000 for the equipment of the Russian railways with air brakes, and the contract will probably be duplicated in the near future, Besides this, the Cramps of Philadelphia have re-cently secured contracts for building several first class warships for Russia. In the light of these facts one need not worry over the question of Russia's friendliness. The government that is officially ordering from us locomotives and battleships by the wholesale evidently does not contemplate anything in the nature of hostilities for some years to come. The commercial advantages that promise to come to us as a result of the friendly relations between Russia and the United States can hardly

Prom the Indianapolis Journal During the past few years a number of well known men have visited Mexico with a view of ascertaining its conditions and prospects. Most of them have published their observations, but none of them has seen more that is instructive than President Ingalis, president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. Mr. Ingalls was in Mexico twenty days, and the results of his observations were given in an address to the St. Louis Commercial Club shortly after his return. Mr. Ingalls stated in his address that of the 11,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico at least 3,000,000 are peons, or Indians, who are la-borers; they have no ambition to be anything else than servants. "The peon can live cheaper," says Mr. Ingalls, "than any hu-man being of whom I have ever read." The average rate of wages in Mexico is 374cents a day in silver. In view of this entirely inadequate compensation for labor equivalent to less than 18 cents in our currency. Mr. Ingalls says:

rency, Mr. Ingalis says;

rency, Mr. Ingalis

cents for pulque, and this is a great dinner for 5 cents; three means a day would cos cents for punque, and this is a great dinner for 5 cents; three meals a day would cost 15 cents. He never sleeps in a bed; his clothing is very simple; he has a bianket that would cost \$1 or \$2, which he wraps around him, and sleeps wherever night overtakes him. If he has any money, he does not care to work until it is gone.

The fact that 75 per cent of the people earn no surplus and cannot spend any leads Mr. Ingalis to regard the success of the factories which are being built in Mexico as a matter of doubt. He asks: "Can a country prosper in manufacturing that has no home market?" As a practical man who deals with actualities Mr Ingalis does not attempt to find relief for Mexico in "the markets of the world," knowing that the people that has a very limited home market for its products is without that greater purchaser and consumer upon whom na tions must rely

One Great Lesson From the War.

From the Marine Review. Whatever may be the result of the preent Spenish-American war in the acquisi tion of territorial possessions to the United States, it is safe to say that benefit incalculably greater will be derived from the stimulus imparted to the Nicaragua canal project. The lessons of the present war will certainly bring about a full appreciation of the importance of this great project That the Nicaraguan canal, had it been completed, would have been a very prom inent factor in the present international struggle must be apparent to any person who has made even a superficial study of governing conditions. Its existence, if it did not exactly increase the naval resources of the United States, would at least have broadened the adaptability of the resources

at hand. A junction between the fleets in the Atlantic and the Pacific has been to all intents a practical impossibility, and yet . moment's thought will demonstrate that only to a series of fortunate circumstance may there be attributed the absence of necessity for just such a movement. More over, the 13,000-mile voyage of the battle ship Oregon, in the face of unknown dar gers, when a trip of a few thousand miles would have sufficed had the canal beer in existence, is an object lesson of consid-

But better than all these circumstances as an inducement of activity in the fur therance of the canal scheme is our acqui-sition of the Philippines. Should the United States decide to hold the islands, as would now seem both right and probable, it will he in no sense visionary to anticipate the almost immediate transformation of Manila into the naval and trading base of the Chinese seas so far, at least, as this coun try is concerned. At once the imperative necessity of the Nicaragua canal as an adjunct becomes apparent. There is no reason to gainsay the statements of those en gineers and experts who have asserted that the canal would prove of greater benefit to America than the Suez canal has to Europe. Not only would it bring Japan Australia and China nearer to the principal ports of our Atlantic seaboard than they are to England, thus imparting an impuls immense proportions to the commerce the shipbuilding industry and the naval derelopment of the nation, but it would tene

American merchant marine No Danger in the Tub.

to provide markets for American goods and

the now eagerly anticipated growth of the

adirectly to afford a further stimulus to

From the Chicago Times-Herald. There is a good deal of "porcelain bath tub" criticism in certain newspapers now-Writers with small warrant for the name conclude this war is going all wrong because General Miles had a porcelain bath tub in the private car which carried him from Tampa to Washington when summoned thither by the president, command the United States. The critics seem to argue a degree of incompetency on the part

of a man who takes a bath dally.

course, the comment is expected to tickle a certain contingent of readers who discount all ability in a man of correct attire and fastidious habit. No notion was ever more grossly erronetub constantly at hand, and if he uses it daily-neither of which either proved or important—he is none the less fit for command. The army officer is a tidy, well groomed person, wherever sta-tioned; and he fights like a hero, despite clean linen and well filed finger pails. General Anson McCook, now retired, was pune tilious in the care of his person. But there isn't an indian chief west of the Missouri river who doesn't know and fear him. He was immaculately clean. But he was a very fury in the fight-whether with mountain Apaches, whose power he crushed, or with the Utes of the plains. And he was in

ness, for habitual carefulness in dress There are more important things in life, to be sure, but these by no means unfit him when the sterner demand arises Let the critics of a nation's war policy themselves try the tub. It may surprise but it will not harm them.

Finding Tar River.

From the New York Pre-There is really and truly a Tar river in North Carolina, but some folks will not believe it. An old Johnny Reb sends the following story of how the Yankees found

"When the Confederates evacuated rels of tar and turpentine into the river at Taft's store, and two months later a steamboat, the Colonel Hill, with 400 Yankee prisoners going from Salisbury to Washington to be exchanged, tied up at the wharf to let the boys bathe. They stirred up the tar on the bottom of the river and were smeared with it from head to foot. When we came upon them each man had his rations of meat in one hand and a small stick in the other, scraping and greasing for dear life, 'Hello, boys! What's the matter?' I asked, and they replied 'Durned if we haven't found Tar river at last; the whole bed is covered with pitch."

Guilty Anyway.

From the New York Sun. In accordance with the provisions of a peculiarly sage statute, thousands of Missouri corporations have to make affidavit between July 1 and October 1 that they are not trusts. The ingenuousness of suc a statute is as delightful as most enactments for the discomfiture of trusts ar pretty sure to be. But even if a corporation is not a trust or monopoly, and is willing to make affidavit to that effect on blanks furnished by a generous state,ought a corporation to escape the penalties of the law? Is not a corporation a sufficient crime, even if it refuses to inculpate itself further by admitting that it is a trust?

To Promote Trade.

Street vendor (irritable through lack of trade)-"Buy a box o' cough lozenges?" Bystander-"I haven't got a cough." S. V.-"Well, fight me, an' buy some stuff for black eyes."

"Ma, can't I go to the show and see the

Frem Tit-Bits.

"No, child. I'll do the best I can for you. I'll iron all the buttonholes out of your

Doing Her Best.

Would-Be Saplent.

He—"There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman." "Indeed! And when are they?" "Before he is married and afterward."

In the Rural School. Teacher-"What is the meaning of 'ac-

Pupil-"That is when people have the shakes so long that they don't mind

"THE WOODS THAT BRING THE SUN-SET NEAR."

The wind from out the west is blowing. homeward-wandering cows are lowing. Dark grows the pine-woods, dark and drear-The woods that bring the sunset near.

When o'er wide seas the sun declines, Far off its fading glory chines. Far off, sublime, and full of fear— The pine-woods bring the sunset near.

This house that looks to east, to west, This, dear one, is our home, our rest Youder the stormy sea, and here

The woods that bring the sunset -Richard Watson Gilder

THE THREE FISHERS. Three fishers went sailing away to the west, Away to the west as the sun went down;

Each thought on the woman who loved him best, And the children stood watching them our town; for men must work, and women must weep,

and there's little to earn, and many to keep Though the harbor bar be mouning. Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. And they trimm'd the lamps as the sun went down;

They looked at the squall, and they look'd at the shower. And the night-rack came rolling up ragged and

jut men must work and women must weep, Though storms be sudden, and waters deep, And the harbor har be mounting.

Three corpses lay on the mouning sands morning gleam as the title went down. And the women are weeping and wringing their

hands For those who will never come home to the town; for men must work, and women must weep and the sooner 'tis over, the sooner to sleep, And good-by to the bar and its mouning.

IN SOLITIDE.

Sometimes at lonely dead of night Weird sounds assail the ear And in our hearts is cold affright To think a ghost is near. Why should we feel swift through us thrill A sense of awe and dread?

It is the living works us ill, And not the peaceful dead: -Clinton Scotland

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Miss Gilder says, in the Critic, that this is a fair sample of the letters she receives from members of out-of-town "literary" societies: "I have been appointed by the Ladles' Learned Literary Club of Wormwood Hollow to write an essay upon the ife and works of George Eliot. please tell me whether George Eliot is, or was, a man or a woman? Judging by the name I suppose that she is, or was, a man, out from her portraits she seems to be, or to have been, more of a woman. But from her works, we have one in our club library, I should judge that she is, or was, a man, for her writings have not the feminine charm of Mrs. Southworth, May Agnes Fleming or E. P. Roe. Is George Eliot considered a greater writer than either of these mentioned, and if so will you give me the reasons why she, or he, should be so considered? Is George Ellot a real or assumed name? If the latter, he may be, or have been, a woman. Please make me out a list of her, or his, works, together with the date of their publication. Any biographical items that you can sup-ply me with I would be glad to get, and would like them at once, as I have to deliver my essay at our next monthly meeting. P. S.-Who was George Lewes? Was

he any relation to George Ellot? Builders of steel structures have been confirmed, incidentally, as to the adapted-ness of steel framed, fireproof buildings to withstand the effect of heat, by the recent burning of the great Shoeneman building in Chicago. This structure was seven stories in height and immediately adjoined the notable Old Colony building, some seventeen stories high, on the north side, and the Manhattan building, which rises sixteen stories, on the south. The heat to which the last mentioned two were subjected in this ordeal was intense, gave as fair and this respect as could be desired. The wall between the Shoeneman and Manhattan buidings was a party structure, and, when the burned building collapsed, it pulled the party wall one inch and a half out of plumb where the greatest strain was sus tained; but otherwise the Manhattan gi-gantic pile suffered no injury from heat or fire, except that some window casings were

burned and fifty or sixty windows broken. "West Virginia will stay in the Republican column this year beyond a doubt." remarked a prominent citizen of the state the other day. "There is no question of the election of a solid Republican delegation to congress and a legislature of the same co plexion. What might have happened had it not been for the war is merely a theme for speculation, but as the war is one the people are determined to uphold the ad-ministration. The president's course is highly gratifying and his popularity is at spring tide. All sorts and conditions of men, including rock-ribbed, ironciad Democrats, are sounding his praises.

Not a dozen years ago to say of a man that he parted his hair in the middle was one way of saying that he was a poor, weak, effeminate creature. The ancients so parted their hair, but those who first resumed any kind of parting when the fashion of wig-wearing was disappearing, revolting as they did from all tradition in fashion, laboriously parted the hair of their round, hard heads on one side, and it has taken a hundred years for man to summon up courage enough to assist nu-ture by brushing his head from the middle.

The cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nictherey, is lying at the foot of East Eighteenth street, New York, waiting for a berth in the Brooklyn navy yard. As everybody knows, she came up from Rio unarmed at a time when Cervera was doing his great dodging act. "What would you have done if you had met a Spaniard?" was the question put to one of the officers. "Why, we would have put on all steam and run right at her. The chances are we would have come out of the scrape all right, as the Buffalo's ram is a corker."

Francis Newlands, the Nevada congressman, and author of the Hawaiian annexa-tion resolution, is classed politically as a Populist, which makes those who know him smile. Newlands is a smooth-faced, fashionably dressed, reserved, scholarly man, who, in appearance and manner, is everything a Populist is supposed not to be. Through his first wife he inherited a third of the many millions left by the late Senator Sparon. His second wife was a Miss McAllister, of the Ward McAllister family,

When Speaker Reed boarded a car in Washington the other morning to go to the capitol, an unbaked citizen was seated beside him, "Well, Mr. Speaker," claimed the man in a loud tone, "when do you think the war will be over?" "Why, is there a war?" drawied Reed, in a tone of alarm. "Who's been killed?" "Oh, come now, really, I want your opinion. When do you think it will be over?" "Over where?" said Reed, and that ended the colloquy.

Galusha A. Grow, whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated as a con-gressman-at-large, was born in Connecticut in 1821, and is accordingly now 75 years of age. His colleague on the Republican ticket for congressman-at-large in Penn-sylvania, S. A. Davenport, of Erie, was born at Watkins, N. Y. in 1834, and is therefore 64 years of age. The Repub-licans of the Keystone state evidently be-

A German of Springfield, Mass., went into the police station the other day and de-sired to contribute \$1 to help carry on the war, because Spain tortured some of his ancestors in the Inquisition, but the police decided that if they were tortured only \$1 worth the ease wasn't one to bother with, especially as the police had troubles of